

Hobson	McKinney	Schiff
Hochbrueckner	McMillan	Schroeder
Holden	McNulty	Schumer
Horn	Meehan	Scott
Houghton	Meek	Serrano
Hoyer	Menendez	Sharp
Huffington	Meyers	Shaw
Hughes	Mfume	Shays
Inslee	Miller (CA)	Shepherd
Jacobs	Miller (FL)	Shuster
Jefferson	Mineta	Sisisky
Johnson (CT)	Minge	Skaggs
Johnson (GA)	Mink	Slattery
Johnson (SD)	Moakley	Slaughter
Johnson, E. B.	Molinari	Smith (IA)
Johnston	Montgomery	Smith (TX)
Kanjorski	Moran	Snowe
Kaptur	Morella	Spence
Kennedy	Murtha	Spratt
Kennelly	Nadler	Stark
Kildee	Natcher	Stenholm
Kim	Neal (MA)	Stokes
Klecza	Neal (NC)	Strickland
Klein	Oberstar	Studds
Klink	Obey	Stupak
Klug	Olver	Swett
Kolbe	Orton	Swift
Kopetski	Owens	Synar
Kreidler	Pallone	Tanner
LaFalce	Parker	Tejeda
Lambert	Pastor	Thomas (CA)
Lancaster	Payne (NJ)	Thomas (WY)
Lantos	Payne (VA)	Thornton
LaRocco	Pelosi	Thurman
Laughlin	Penny	Torkildsen
Lazio	Peterson (FL)	Torres
Lehman	Pickett	Torricelli
Levin	Pickle	Towns
Levy	Pomeroy	Trafigant
Lewis (FL)	Porter	Tucker
Lewis (GA)	Price (NC)	Unsoeld
Lipinski	Pryce (OH)	Upton
Lloyd	Ramstad	Valentine
Long	Rangel	Velazquez
Lowey	Reed	Vento
Machtley	Regula	Visclosky
Maloney	Reynolds	Walsh
Mann	Richardson	Washington
Manton	Ridge	Waters
Margolies-	Rose	Watt
Mezvinsky	Rostenkowski	Waxman
Markey	Roukema	Wheat
Martinez	Rowland	Wilson
Matsui	Roybal-Allard	Wise
Mazzoli	Rush	Woolsey
McCloskey	Sabo	Wyden
McCurdy	Sanders	Wynn
McDermott	Sangmeister	Yates
McHale	Sarpalius	Young (AK)
McHugh	Sawyer	Zeliff
McInnis	Schenk	Zimmer

NAYS—130

Allard	Dornan	Manzullo
Archer	Dreier	McCandless
Armey	Duncan	McCollum
Bachus (AL)	Emerson	McCrery
Baker (CA)	Everett	McDade
Baker (LA)	Ewing	McKeon
Ballenger	Fields (TX)	Mica
Barcia	Gingrich	Michel
Barrett (NE)	Goodlatte	Mollohan
Bartlett	Goodling	Moorhead
Barton	Goss	Murphy
Bateman	Grams	Myers
Bereuter	Hall (OH)	Nussle
Bilirakis	Hancock	Ortiz
Bliley	Hansen	Oxley
Boehner	Hastert	Packard
Bunning	Hayes	Paxton
Burton	Hefley	Peterson (MN)
Buyer	Herger	Petri
Callahan	Hoekstra	Pombo
Calvert	Hoke	Portman
Camp	Hunter	Poshard
Canady	Hutchinson	Quillen
Castle	Hutto	Quinn
Clinger	Hyde	Rahall
Coble	Inglis	Ravenel
Collins (GA)	Inhofe	Roberts
Combest	Istook	Roemer
Cox	Johnson, Sam	Rogers
Crane	Kasich	Rohrabacher
Crapo	King	Ros-Lehtinen
Cunningham	Kingston	Roth
de la Garza	Knollenberg	Royce
DeLay	Kyl	Santorum
Diaz-Balart	Lightfoot	Saxton
Dickey	Linder	Schaefer
Doolittle	Livingston	Sensenbrenner

Skeen	Stump	Vucanovich
Skelton	Sundquist	Walker
Smith (MI)	Talent	Weldon
Smith (NJ)	Tauzin	Wolf
Smith (OR)	Taylor (MS)	Young (FL)
Solomon	Taylor (NC)	
Stearns	Volkmer	

NOT VOTING—12

Berman	Engel	Lewis (CA)
Blackwell	Henry	Thompson
Bonior	Hilliard	Whitten
Conyers	Leach	Williams

So the conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the vote whereby said conference report was agreed to was, by unanimous consent, laid on the table.

Ordered, That the Clerk notify the Senate thereof.

¶61.9 PERMISSION TO FILE REPORT

On motion of Mr. SABO, by unanimous consent, the Committee on the Budget was granted permission until midnight tonight to file a report (Rept. No. 103-111) on the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993.

¶61.10 MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—
NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT
TO YUGOSLAVIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. MONTGOMERY, laid before the House a message from the President, which was read as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

Section 202(d) of the National Emergencies Act (50 U.S.C. 1622(d)) provides for the automatic termination of a national emergency unless, prior to the anniversary date of its declaration, the President publishes in the Federal Register and transmits to the Congress a notice stating that the emergency is to continue in effect beyond the anniversary date. In accordance with this provision, I have sent the enclosed notice, stating that the emergency declared with respect to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) is to continue in effect beyond May 30, 1993, to the Federal Register for publication.

The circumstances that led to the declaration on May 30, 1992, of a national emergency have not been resolved. The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) continues to support groups seizing and attempting to seize territory in the Republics of Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina by force and violence. The actions and policies of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) pose a continuing unusual and extraordinary threat to the national security, vital foreign policy interests, and the economy of the United States. For these reasons, I have determined that it is necessary to maintain in force the broad authorities necessary to apply economic pressure to the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to reduce its ability to support the continuing civil strife and bloodshed in the former Yugoslavia.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

THE WHITE HOUSE, May 25, 1993.

By unanimous consent, the message, together with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed (H. Doc. 103-91).

¶61.11 MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT—
NATIONAL EMERGENCY WITH RESPECT
TO SERBIA

The SPEAKER pro tempore, Mr. MONTGOMERY, laid before the House a message from the President, which was read as follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

On May 30, 1992, in Executive Order No. 12808, President Bush declared a national emergency to deal with the threat to the national security, foreign policy, and economy of the United States arising from actions and policies of the Governments of Serbia and Montenegro, acting under the name of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia or the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, in their involvement in and support for groups attempting to seize territory in Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina by force and violence utilizing, in part, the forces of the so-called Yugoslav National Army (57 FR 23299, June 2, 1992). The present report is submitted pursuant to 50 U.S.C. 1641(c) and 1703(c). It discusses Administration actions and expenses directly related to the exercise of powers and authorities conferred by the declaration of a national emergency in Executive Order No. 12808 and to expanded sanctions against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) (the "FRY (S/M)") contained in Executive Order No. 12810 of June 5, 1992 (57 FR 24347, June 9, 1992), Executive Order No. 12831 of January 15, 1993 (58 FR 5253, January 21, 1993), and Executive Order No. 12846 of April 26, 1993 (58 FR 25771, April 27, 1993).

1. Executive Order No. 12808 blocked all property and interests in property of the Governments of Serbia and Montenegro, or held in the name of the former Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia or the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, then or thereafter located in the United States or within the possession or control of U.S. persons, including their overseas branches.

Subsequently, Executive Order No. 12810 expanded U.S. actions to implement in the United States the U.N. sanctions against the FRY (S/M) adopted in United Nations Security Council Resolution No. 757 of May 30, 1992. In addition to reaffirming the blocking of FRY (S/M) Government property, this order prohibits transactions with respect to the FRY (S/M) involving imports, exports, dealing in FRY-origin property, air and sea transportation, contract performance, funds transfers, activity promoting importation or exportation or dealings in property, and official sports, scientific, technical, or cultural representation of the FRY (S/M) in the United States.

Executive Order No. 12810 exempted from trade restrictions (1) trans-